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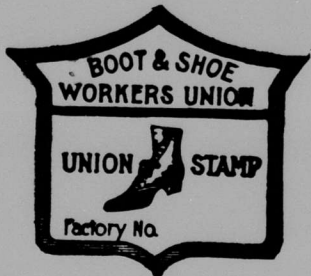
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 17, 1915.

- DELEGATE'S REPORT.
- THE REASON FOR FAILURE.
- DEMOCRATIC MILITARISM.
- PREPAREDNESS BUNCOMBE.
- RELIEF FOR HATTERS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO  
CALIFORNIA STATE LABOR COUNCIL

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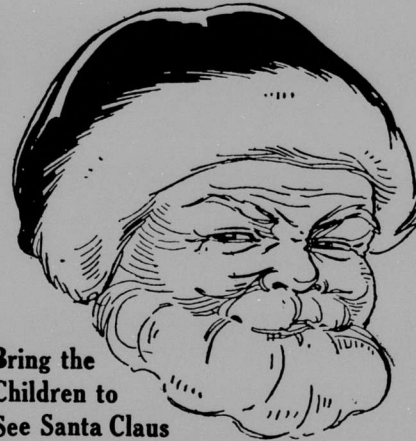
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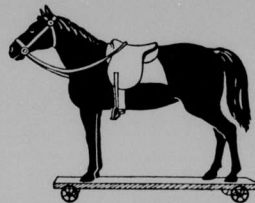


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## Delegate's Report

To the Officers and Delegates, San Francisco Labor Council.  
Greeting:

As your delegate to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in this city, I beg leave to submit the following report:

Because of the fact that the convention was held here and because of the fact that most of the proceedings have been published daily in much detail, I presume it is hardly necessary for me to go into any extensive report of the convention's proceedings, and because of that fact I omit the usual report as to opening speeches, etc.

This, however, should be said: I have been present at the opening of a number of conventions of the American Federation of Labor and I know of no time when the ceremonies incident to commencement have been better conducted or more ably presided over, and it is a great credit to this Council that it is so, and a deserved tribute to the dignity and business-like manner in which Brother Daniel Murphy carried out the program.

This convention has by some been termed a controversial one. To the uninitiated the impression seems to prevail that there was more bitterness, rancor and heated debate in this convention than in those preceding, but the impression of your delegate is exactly the reverse. Not only was there less bitterness and rancor but on the whole old-timers pronounced it a somewhat quiet and peaceful convention, and this, notwithstanding the fact that there were the same old jurisdictional disputes, the same conflicting opinions as to policy, the same personal grievances on the floor, the same insistent demand upon the part of localities for more attention.

In this convention I noted a disposition on the part of international officers to permit their claims as to jurisdiction to be sent to the executive council or to special committees appointed by the convention or its president for the purpose of securing an adjustment by the most peaceable means possible. I noted an almost entire absence of effort to introduce or make propaganda in the conventions on the subject of socialism. There were of course those radicals who presented the usual resolution which called for the industrial form of organization and as usual there was the same sharp clash of views as to the method to be pursued, but out of it all, distinguished from other conventions, I noted a disposition on the part of the officials of the convention and the convention itself to ever so gently but with a certain determination vote to force the amalgamation of certain closely allied branches of the movement; for instance, the firemen, if the executive council would be supported, were to be amalgamated with the engineers, as were also all the steam shovelmen. The tendency to force all locals of bakery and confectionery workers to give to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters all drivers employed in and around bakeries. The action of the convention to convince the retail clerks' international organization that all drivers under its jurisdiction must be transferred to the Brotherhood of Teamsters. There seems to be a growing disposition in these conventions to insist that these closely-allied crafts get together and place under one jurisdiction men following a given line of work, and at each convention there is brought in some new contending force along these lines. Take for illustration the course being agitated successfully from year to year with increasing force that all teamsters shall be under the jurisdiction of the organization of that name. Whether all this may not after all be a solution of the aggravating juris-

dictional problem none can say, but at least those of us who have cause to study these problems must give deep thought to this policy as a possible means of avoiding conflict, discord, dissension and disruption. This much seems to be certain, that the Industrialists, so-called, who insist that the only method that will prove successful will be the amalgamation of all forces of labor under one large organization, must be satisfied with this policy for the time being, for it is proven in actions without number that the officials who represent the rank and file of labor in these conventions refuse absolutely to move further than along this procedure on the question of industrial organization. If, however, the amalgamation of these organizations will avoid internal conflict then it is at least worth a trial and it in my opinion will be very likely to prove successful. For instance, as a photo engraver, I am not concerned much about under which international head my organization is placed provided there is for the average workman the full measure of protection and benefit. It makes no difference to me whether the international to which I belong is called the International Photo Engravers' Union or the International Typographical Union, just so long, I repeat, as the officials of the international under whose jurisdiction I am placed accord me all the protection and benefit that is possible.

An unfortunate incident of the convention was the death of Delegate Joseph McGovern, representing the Central Labor Council of Brockton, Mass. The expenses of the hospital, doctor, undertaker and return of the body to his family were borne by the American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers, in his sixty-sixth year, was as active, as energetic, as forceful, and as interesting as ever. Indeed, it seems with him that as the years roll by his vision is enlarged, his militancy increases and he becomes more insistent upon our aims, purposes and rights. He has the respect of nearly every delegate in these conventions. He attempts to rule with fairness. Sometimes, however, in a desire that the work of the convention be not impeded, he is a bit harsh on new delegates, and yet he seems to try to see to it while conducting the convention along strictly parliamentary lines that every delegate who has a grievance or who has something to say that is important shall be heard.

Of course he has his set policy, changed as he says by the rank and file of labor who voice their wishes through the delegates. Yet he very properly insists upon being heard in the convention as a delegate from the International Cigar Makers' Union and seems perfectly willing to engage in debate with any delegate or delegates whose views conflict with his own or who attempts to secure declarations of policy which conflict with what he believes to be well established custom and safe procedure. Your delegate has not been much in accord with the president of the Federation or its executive council, yet your delegate frankly admires the apparent self-sacrifice, the determination, the aggressiveness and fairness of President Gompers.

The question of war and peace took up considerable time of the convention. These paragraphs of their report are interesting:

"Even though of late there has been increasing difficulty in maintaining intercourse with the labor movements of some foreign countries, yet there still remain the spirit of fraternity and the confidence that the American labor movement will stand for the rights of humanity, of the workers in all of the countries, and will insist upon the paramount importance of



humanity. Yet to maintain the force of our labor movement straight and unerring has not been an easy task. There have been innumerable influences that have sought to fasten themselves upon the labor movement of this country because they recognized its power and because they desired to use it to serve their own purposes.

"It has been due to the integrity, the honor and manhood of the wage earners that many efforts to embroil our country in the present international complications have failed. They have held their ideals too dear to be sacrificed to personal gain, and they have not deviated from the determination to make all forces and all conditions contribute to the progress of the labor movement which is the well-being of the wage earners. In every trade they have sought to obtain higher wages, shorter hours of work, and better working conditions. They have used their influence to secure not personal benefits, but something that would lift the labor movement upon a higher plane with greater opportunities. These efforts to use the labor movement have come in all manner of guises. They have come as humanitarian efforts; they have come as patriotic appeals; they have come as promoting the highest ideals which human beings have conceived. But the trade union movement of America has steadfastly refused to be moved from the principles upon which it has built up its present power and effectiveness. The trade-union movement, the powerful militant organization in industry for the protection of the rights of the workers and for the maintenance of industrial justice, has refused to give its sanction to any political movement in furtherance of peace at any price. While the trade-union movement recognizes that peace is absolutely necessary for normal, consecutive development and progress, yet it refuses to secure this peace at the sacrifice of ideals and standards of justice. It maintains that a necessary assurance of peace is power for self-protection and readiness to maintain rights. The principles of statesmanship that hold true in the industrial world hold true in the political world.

"The trade-union movement holds that peace in any relationship can be secured only when justice prevails and that peace follows because men are accorded their rights and are assured opportunities for necessary progress. The trade-union movement is founded upon democratic principles, therefore, it holds that people have a right to work out their own salvation according to their own ideals. In accord with this ideal it refuses to sanction any effort to interfere with others who are working out their own problems. Further, it holds that it ought to take advantage of every opportunity to plan for peace in a constructive way. At the Philadelphia convention the trade-union movement indorsed a proposal that when the nations shall meet to determine upon conditions of peace at the conclusion of the present war, that representatives of the wage earners—the great masses of all the nations—ought to be present in order to present and insist upon conditions and declarations that shall provide for the safety and the advancement of human welfare and shall maintain human rights as of greater importance than any other consideration. The trade-union movement insists that a human being is of greater importance than the product of his toil. The human being is the creator and in him lies that infinitely valuable thing—creative genius. Creative genius is the thing that civilization and the agencies of civilization ought to protect. This is the principle which the trade-union movement has indorsed, and which it proposes to further in all of the councils of state."

Secretary Morrison's report shows a balance at the close of the fiscal year, September 30,

1915, of \$110,632.39; \$70,132.39 of which is in cash and \$40,500 advanced from the defense fund of local and financial unions to assist in the erection of an American Federation of Labor office building; \$97,887.83 is in the defense fund of local trade and federal unions for benefits in case of strikes or lockouts. The total receipts from all sources are \$271,625.53; the total expenses, \$303,985.95. The assessments levied on the members August 4, 1913, and December 17, 1914, to defray expenses in the United Hatters' case and the contempt cases growing out of same and to be used organizing women workers shows a total of \$16,043.83. After eliminating the expenses incident to same the account shows a balance of \$4061.40. All expenses incurred in the Buck Stove and Range and United Hatters contempt cases have been paid and there is a balance of \$4061.40 to be used for the organization of women workers.

An interesting feature of the Federation's life is contained in the yearly receipts from 1881 to 1915, inclusive. Starting in 1881 with receipts of \$174 and expenses of \$154, these funds have grown to a total of \$271,625.53 receipts in 1915 and \$303,985.95 expenses. There is a grand total of receipts from 1881 to 1915, inclusive, of \$3,417,126.95 and expenses of \$3,346,994.56.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1915, 212 new charters have been issued by the American Federation of Labor direct, distributed as follows: 1 to the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, 1 to a State federation of South Carolina, 126 to trade unions, 40 to State labor unions and 44 to central bodies distributed over 25 States.

During the year there was one international union suspended, namely, the Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers, with a membership of 2500. The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers was merged with the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada; membership, 1200. Eighteen central bodies disbanded, 42 local unions disbanded, 148 suspended, 18 were reinstated, 4 joined internationals and 2 charters were revoked. Of the federal labor unions 12 were disbanded, 70 were suspended, 18 were reinstated and 5 joined internationals. It was also reported that 56 labels and 10 cards were issued which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

There was a total voting strength in the Federation of 20,433. Eighty-six national and international organizations report that 1791 charters have been issued during the past year. Thirty-six international organizations report a gain in membership over the 1st of September of last year of 38,509. Seventy national and international organizations and local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor show that there were 1004 strikes in which 144,932 members were involved. Of that number 99,543 secured improved conditions. The total cost of these strikes to the organizations involved was \$3,418,831.72. Added to this \$88,254.10 was donated during the year for financial assistance from one union to another, making a grand total of \$3,507,085.82 expended during the year for strike benefits.

At the end of September of this year there were 489 locals, trade and federal unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor with a membership of 23,763 in good standing and with a defense fund in back of them of \$97,887.83.

I call the Council's special attention again to that part of the executive council's report dealing with international peace and war. It is impossible for me to quote the report in full, suffice it to say that it is the intention of the American Federation of Labor to see to it that when the conflict in Europe is about to end and peace

conference begins, that the wage earners shall be represented and shall be heard. A plan has been evolved reading something like this: That every national and central body affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions send not more than two delegates to the conference. The labor movement of any country even though not affiliated could send one delegate and if there is no general labor movement in the country, the representatives or organizations of that country should agree to send one delegate, it happening that there are many of the European countries consisting of several nations which have their separate national labor organi-

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zations. These paragraphs along those lines are interesting:

"A conference such as we proposed must be approached by representatives of labor of the world with full consciousness of common interest and all methods necessary to attain those interests. There must be so keen an appreciation of the great things and the important things that the ephemeral and the personal may not interfere with the co-operation necessary to establish greater ideals.

"The nations engaged in the war have the right to determine their own policies, and the American labor movement does not propose any interference with this right of each nation. The war was caused by conditions and influences for which we are not responsible and the beginning of which it is not now our mission to discuss. Any effort on the part of our country to intervene now would be interpreted as partisan and hence a violation of neutrality. Only by holding aloof from all movements, however well intentioned, until the right time to influence our government to interfere, can the labor movement be in a position to be most helpful in the constructive work of preparing regulations for international adjustments. The matters with which we are mainly concerned and which it is our duty to help determine, are those things which have to do with reorganization at the close of the war and the establishment of agencies to maintain international justice and therefore permanent peace between nations.

"During the previous history of the world, international relations have been left as the field for professional diplomats and politicians. As a result this field has not been organized and there are few permanent agencies for dealing justly, comprehensively and humanely with international questions and rights. There exists, however, what may constitute a nucleus for developing permanent institutions. This nucleus consists of the Hague Tribunal and that indefinite mass of international customs known as international law.

"Just as the wage workers of each country have by insistent demands forced their political agents to consider matters affecting their welfare, and have forced national recognition of the principle that the well-being of the people that constitute the nation is a matter of fundamental importance to the nation, so the wage workers of the various nations must insist that there shall be established as an international principle that the welfare of human beings is of the greatest importance in international relations and intercourse. In whatever provisions are made for international political agencies, the labor movements must present the demands of the people that these agents must be responsible to them."

Significant also was the attendance of delegates from the British Trades Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The attention of the delegates is called to the addresses of these delegates because they are of particular importance at this time, and their presence indicates that even war and its ravages could not separate the workers of the world if they are determined upon federation.

It was reported further to the convention that the following have generally speaking a prevailing eight-hour day:

Carpenters and joiners; miners, coal; printers, typographical; cigarmakers; granite cutters; painters, decorators and paperhangers; plasterers; plumbers and steamfitters; lathers; tile layers; roofers, composition; railroad telegraphers; stone cutters; marble workers; sheet metal workers; elevator constructors; bookbinders; hodcarriers and building laborers; brick, tile and terra-cotta workers; cement workers; compressed air workers; steam engineers (in

building construction); pavers, rammermen, flag layers, bridge and stone curb setters; paving cutters; plate printers; printing pressmen; stereotypers and electrotypers; tunnel and subway constructors; bridge and structural iron workers; asbestos workers; quarry workers; miners, metal; flint glass workers; roofers, slate and tile; cutting die and cutter makers; stationary firemen; papermakers; photo engravers; powder and high explosive workers; bricklayers.

Relative to Labor Day celebrations, your attention is called to the following paragraph from the executive council's report: "We sincerely hope and urge that the labor organizations of the country shall strive in every way to maintain the fineness and the strength of the feelings and emotions that are now associated with the labor movement. For this purpose it is necessary to maintain the character of Labor Day celebrations and each year to plan something that shall be even better than the year before."

Your attention is called to the executive council's report in regard to the Colorado mine workers and particularly the case of Brother John R. Lawson. It will afford the delegates much interesting information to study same.

The report of the executive council also deals with the activity of government officials concerning the rights of Civil Service employees. The convention made an insistent demand upon all officials and subordinates for fair treatment of all such, and will press this demand before the proper authorities to the end that the rights of civil service employees shall not be interfered with and that during the coming year an effort will be made to secure for civil service employees the right of organization, that law to contain the following assertion: "The right of civil service employees of the United States to form any lawful organization or association shall not be denied, interfered with or restricted by any officer of the government of the United States."

The executive council also recommended that the child-labor measures be made one of the chief features in the forthcoming legislative program.

The executive council further recommended that efforts be conducted to restrict immigration to this country and will make an effort to pass the immigration bill over the President's expected veto at the coming session of Congress.

Regarding the old age pension for government employees, the convention went on record as favoring legislation to procure same without deduction of pay during service, in other words that the fund to be provided for the payment of such pensions should not be taken in part or in whole out of the wages of the employees.

The executive council enumerated fifteen measures preferred by labor which failed to pass during the last session of Congress, which include the immigration bill, industrial education, convict labor regulations, child labor bill, employers' liability and workmen's compensation for government and railroad employees, bureau of labor safety bill, eight-hour law for telegraphers, old age pensions, employment bureau, safety appliances upon railroads and others.

One of the most interesting jurisdictional disputes was that of the sheet metal workers and carpenters. The convention by a vote of 84 to 81 decided in favor of the sheet metal workers. A very unusual feature of this controversy was the illustration of the arguments by bringing the metal forms on the floor as well as all tools used in connection therewith.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was instructed to turn over all moving picture operators' unions and members to the Theatrical Stage Employees.

It was reported to the convention that the cement workers' organizations throughout the

country had disbanded by operation of a decision to place them under the jurisdiction of the operative plasterers.

The convention sent a very strong telegram to President Wilson requesting him to intervene in the execution of Joseph Hillstrom in the State of Utah; they received a reply that the President had requested the governor of Utah to delay said execution.

On the subject matter of resolutions introduced by your instructions relative to the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations the convention instructed the executive council to take steps to have Congress make an appropriation sufficient to cover the wide distribution of this report throughout the country.

The convention approved the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Glass Workers and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

The Executive Council will seek to secure peaceful association by amalgamation of the Marine Warehousemen with the International Longshoremen's Association.

The convention was advised that the United Hebrew Trades of New York have decided to comply with the decision of the American Federation of Labor, which was to amalgamate their unions with the garment workers and join hands with the federated movement in New York. The executive council was instructed to continue its efforts to bring the straw hat workers and cap makers into alliance.

Efforts are being made to secure the adjustment of differences between the National Association of Slack Barrel, Stave and Heading Makers and the Coopers' International Union.

The subject matter of the resolutions dealing with protection to coastwise shipping was referred to the executive council for investigation and action.

On the subject matter of providing a legal defense fund as per resolutions introduced by your instruction, the convention adopted the report of the committee to the effect that in their judgment the creation of such a fund was unwise and that the best method of dealing with this matter was to meet the situation from time to time as it confronted the workers.

The laundry workers' request for jurisdiction over dyeing and cleaning establishments was referred to the executive council for further consideration.

The action of the international bridge and structural iron workers in granting a charter to a suspended federal union in New York known as the Municipal Dockbuilders was disapproved by the convention, who instructed that international to revoke that charter and to place the question of disputed jurisdiction over these men as between the iron workers and the carpenters, in the hands of the executive officers for conference and adjustment.

The convention was advised that the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America had conformed

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to the decisions of a previous convention and had resumed its old title.

The convention had reported to it the fact that the brewery workers and coopers had reached an adjustment by agreement of their controversy. The agreement was filed and approved.

The convention also received information to the effect that the bridge and structural iron workers, the boiler makers and the hodcarriers had reached an arrangement of their differences. The carriage and wagon workers were instructed to place their differences before the executive council for adjustment.

While it may have seemed to some that there was some defiance of decisions and on the part of some representatives of international unions "a do as they please" attitude, yet on the whole I noted a disposition to keep the Federation intact and I think the above report will indicate a further disposition to confer on all jurisdictional troubles; indeed, it is hardly too much to say that even the international representatives appear to be weary of this interminable jurisdictional trouble and desire to reach agreements as quickly as they can be reached.

The convention decided to meet next year in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and the same officers were re-elected for the ensuing term.

May I herewith tender my sincere thanks for having been selected as delegate to represent you and to be

Respectfully yours,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.

#### TRUST THE GOVERNMENT.

"Can We Trust the Government?" is the title of a timely article in the latest London "Herald," from which we extract the following: "What is a government—this coalition mixture or any other? A mere chance collection of men gathered together as the result of a combination of circumstances, some creditable; others—well, the diaries of politicians and society personages, to be published a century hence, will explain. If we had put the names of the whole male population in a hat and drawn out the first 20 odd names, we should have a government equally as capable as the present or any other. For, after all, the methods by which a politician becomes a Cabinet minister are not entirely dissimilar to those of a lottery or sweepstakes. This specious argument of blindly trusting to the Government has landed us all into the present awful mess. The world runs red with blood because the peoples trusted their governments. We know that not a single man would have been killed if the peoples had said to their rulers: 'If you are so much concerned over national interests, national honor, small nationalities, freedom, world domination, and the rest, go and fight it out in a corner among yourselves, while we get on with our work.' We know that not a single king, kaiser, ambassador, statesman or minister would have left the comfort of his bed to shed his blood. We know that if, instead of trusting and obeying their governments, not a single conscript soldier of Austria, Germany, Russia or France had moved, there would be no world-wide devastation today. . . . Because we all trusted our governments . . . we are all at war. . . . The motto for democrats always must be, in peace time and in war time: Trust no government; trust only yourselves."

I have somewhere seen it observed, that we should make the same use of a book that a bee does of a flower; she steals sweets from it but does not injure it.—Colton.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

#### DEMOCRATIC MILITARISM.

Without participating in discussion regarding the size of the army and navy, liberal and radical forces brought together in the Committee on Industrial Relations by Frank P. Walsh are preparing to conduct a vigorous campaign before Congress during the coming debates on national defense.

Besides urging government manufacture of all munitions, and asking that taxes be levied on inheritances and incomes to meet the cost, Walsh and his associates will urge that any additional military forces be organized on a democratic basis. They will insist that the undemocratic militaristic conception concerning the common man shall not be foisted on the country through the increased prestige of the military profession that is threatened by the defense propaganda.

To this end Congress will be asked to provide quick and easy avenues of promotion for deserving men in the ranks of both the army and navy. The spirit of fraternity and equality animating officers and men in certain foreign armies will be cited as an illustration of what can be accomplished through democratic means if Congress should decide that men must be diverted from useful pursuits to soldiering.

Under present regulations a few enlisted men in the army and navy can become commissioned officers, but the number is very limited and many obstacles are thrown in the way of such promotion. Chairman Walsh of the Committee on Industrial relations in a statement issued from the committee's headquarters in the Southern Building, said:

"One of the many evil results of militarism is the degrading caste system which has been accepted even in this free democracy as a necessary feature of military efficiency. If the time comes when we must submit to the organization of large armies in this country in times of peace, the spirit of democracy will be weakened or destroyed unless we carry our democracy into these armies.

"Absolutism has heretofore been accepted as necessary to discipline. Now we know that this is not true. The great war has taught us that a democratically organized army, in which officers and men eat the same fare at the same tables, and in which the spirit of brotherhood reigns, can be as efficient, if not more efficient in the bloody business of human slaughter than an army organized on an autocratic basis.

"Disastrous as are the economic effects of militarism, these effects are nothing compared with the destruction of the spirit of democracy, and there is a very real danger that this spirit will be gradually and insidiously destroyed if the big army and navy men succeed in putting over their program.

"The voice of the common man must be heard in Washington in clear, ringing tones. Powerful agencies are at work to dazzle Congressmen with the glamor of world power and American supremacy in foreign trade. Those Congressmen who refuse thus to be dazzled may be called unpatriotic and provincial when they insist that American supremacy abroad must not be founded on industrial injustice and economic exploitation at home. We must let these men know that the heart of America, the America of workers and producers, beats with them.

"The Committee on Industrial Relations is militant. It does not condemn struggle and sacrifice. It rather demands struggle and sacrifice. But we insist that the common people of America shall not make sacrifices to enable their exploitation to conquer foreign markets; that they shall not build huge armaments to protect foreign interests purchased with wealth that belongs and is sorely needed at home.

"We need all the spirit and courage and sacri-

fice of which we are possessed to conquer America for its people. We can do this only by winning for the workers and producers the right of self-government in the workshop, the mine, the store, and the farm, including the right of determining how the products of their toil shall be distributed.

"Dazzling figures showing the volume of our exports must be regarded as a reproach so long as one-third of our wage earners receive less than enough to maintain a decent existence and the babies of the poor who are also the industrious die for lack of adequate food and air.

"What we fear is an insidious growth in the power of those whose slogan is 'property first.' These are the men who see America in terms of trade statistics. Such men are true to their instincts when they glorify military power and belligerent national pride. While we insist that America shall be defended, if defended it must be, in the name of freedom and justice, they insist that it shall be defended in the name of property and worldly pride."

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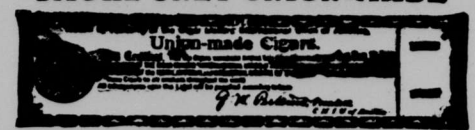
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**THE REASON FOR FAILURE.**

By Richard Caverly.

Last April the New York Insurance Department took charge of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the State of New York for the purpose of liquidating its affairs.

When the order ceased operation it had \$383,484 of unpaid death claims, which it will be unable to meet.

The New York Grand Lodge began operation in 1874, since which time it has written about \$150,000,000 of insurance.

The total death claims paid in all its existence were about \$22,000,000. Like most all fraternal orders the rates of assessments charged by the Grand Lodge were grossly inadequate.

For years, the entire assets, which consisted entirely of cash, never went above \$60,000, and were at times as low as \$10,000. The popular idea of charging current cost was loyally adhered to and severe was the penalty paid for the folly.

The Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. of the State of California, only a few days ago, also failed to meet its obligations, went into the hands of a receiver, and from the same cause—inadequate rates, when starting to write insurance, and ignorance of the laws of mortality.

When it is understood that not until near age 50 does the mortality rate go above 12 per 1000, and that not until age 60 does it reach 25 per 1000, it becomes very plain why a fraternal order admitting members mostly between ages 20 and 30 can go on twenty or thirty years, or even longer before the discovery is made that it is doomed.

Every young member of a fraternal insurance order is charged more than his insurance protection actually costs. The excess is never returned to him, and when he gets old he is dependent upon the charity of new, young members to make good the assessments he is unable to pay.

The thousands of members who pay excess charges for years and drop out, haven't the opportunity to solicit such charity.

The cost of life insurance has been known for many years, with as much precision as the cost of any product of labor, and within recent years, with very few exceptions, has been persistently ignored by a great majority of the most popular and largest orders in the United States.

The San Francisco "Chronicle," only a few days ago, said: "One cause of the failure was the continuous refusal of the fraternalists to listen to warning. More than a dozen years ago the 'Chronicle' urged this and all other orders to cause themselves to be placed under the same public supervision that is given to other fiduciary institutions, and the suggestion was not kindly received. We received many letters assuring us that 'fraternity' could be relied on to fulfill all its obligations, and as it could not be proved that such was not the fact it was useless to engage in a controversy."

Had the "Chronicle" known anything about life insurance it could give the fraternalists at that time some very valuable advice on insurance and its cost.

To illustrate: At the age twenty-five, attained age at end of year, twenty-six, the terminal reserve is \$6.77, and amount at risk \$993.23, by American Experience Table, and four per cent interest.

Out of 89,032 living at the beginning of the year, 718 die during the year. The actual loss was \$993.23 multiplied by 718, or \$713,139.14, and this divided by the number living at the beginning of the year, 89,032, gives \$8.01 as the cost of insurance for the first year.

One year later, at attained age of twenty-seven, the reserve is \$13.80, and amount at risk is \$986.20.

There are only 88,314 of the original number living, and of these 718 die during the year.

The total amount at risk is \$986.20, multiplied by 718, or \$708,091.60. Divide this total loss by 88,314, the number living at the beginning of the year, gives \$8.02 as the cost of insurance for the second year.

At ninety-four, or attained age of ninety-five, the reserve is \$947.33, and the amount at risk, \$52.67. There are twenty-one persons living at the beginning of the year. The actual loss will be \$52.67 multiplied by eighteen, or \$948.06, and this divided by twenty-one, the number living at the beginning of the year, gives \$45.15, the cost of insurance for the seventieth year.

At age ninety-five, or attained age of ninety-six, the reserve is \$1000, the amount at risk nothing, and the cost nothing.

It might seem incredible that members of the fraternal societies could be so ignorant of insurance principles as to believe that the funds collected by legal reserve companies in excess of the amount paid out in death claims in any year constitute "profits" of that year.

Well-informed persons on insurance do know that the premiums collected by a legal reserve company are not simply for the purpose of paying current losses, but for meeting the greater claims that will accrue in the future as the policyholder advances in age, and as the cost of insurance increases.

For that reason heavy reserves must be accumulated, not for "profit," but for the payment of future claims when the mortality among the older members will be much greater than in the beginning. The fraternalists, with few exceptions, constantly violate the law of mortality, hence a very large majority of them in this State and other States are insolvent.

If there is any doubt in the minds of members of fraternal orders of the truth of this statement, they can secure a copy of the report of the insurance department that there are 47 fraternal insurance orders doing business in this State, and out of that number only seven have proved solvent.

Fraternal insurance has worked out the final decision the plan of current cost. The decision is adverse, the plan is an admitted failure. No insurance organization, fraternal or commercial, can continue to exist which only provides for mortality as it occurs.

The fraternalists are now addressing themselves to the task of accumulating some kind of a reserve which is to serve as a storage battery when excess death losses become a drain upon their resources. One of these orders, with \$180,324,400 insurance in force January 1, 1915, with assets of only \$6,880,045.12, shows a deficit of \$29,822,929.29, only about \$26 to guarantee the payment of each \$1000 insurance in force.

This is an extract from the report of the department of insurance of this State under date of December 31, 1914, on the latter-mentioned order:

"Actual and contingent assets, including present mid-year values of future net contributions, \$38,840,077.88. Actual liabilities and promised benefits now and in the future, \$68,663,007.17. Ratio of solvency, per cent, 57.1." This order charges for \$1000 insurance a monthly rate of only 95 cents, ages 34 to 35, such rates for whole life insurance are grossly inadequate, as the valuation, by the department of insurance has shown, previous rates were lower.

To produce a shoe requires a certain outlay of leather, a known cost of labor and a given investment of capital. To produce a ton of coal one must pay a given royalty to the land owner, a certain wage to the miner, and other proportionate charges. To carry a risk of \$1000 on a standard life of a given age requires a certain premium, a known charge for expenses, and a sinking fund or reserve.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1915.

We each have a door of our own to sweep clean;  
And 'twould save us a vast many squabbles and  
cares

If we'd busy ourselves with our own affairs.  
—Eliza Cook.

A correspondent says the best way to help the  
unemployed on this coast would be by securing,  
through legal or persuasive means, a cheap rail-  
road rate to the East for all those workers who  
desire to go but are unable to do so under pres-  
ent conditions. He suggests a rate of a fraction  
of a cent per mile.

The population of the United States is 100,-  
000,000, so that the preparedness program which  
contemplates the expenditure of \$500,000,000,  
means \$5 from every man, woman and child in  
the nation. The father who earns \$500 per year  
and has a family of five will be called upon for  
\$25 for this useless, if not dangerous purpose.  
Many a fight has been honorably avoided be-  
cause of unpreparedness. This applies to both  
individuals and nations. It is foolish to try to  
deceive ourselves about preparedness for peace.

"Leslie's Weekly" says "the seamen's law  
threw hundreds of American seamen out of  
work." This is not true. It threw thousands of  
coolies out of work and put hundreds of Ameri-  
can seamen to work. When the Pacific Mail  
sold out, thousands of Chinese lost their places  
and were succeeded on the vessels by Ameri-  
cans. The Dollar line never employed white  
men. Why not be honest about these matters,  
even though it may be humiliating to admit for-  
mer dishonesty? Falschhood will not win at this  
late date.

If members of unions do not take enough in-  
terest in their organizations to attend meetings  
and help guide their courses, they have no legiti-  
mate right to criticise the results produced. If a  
member would rather sleep than hustle then he  
can but expect the rewards of the sluggard.  
If a union is worth belonging to then it is worth  
taking an interest in. Live members make a  
live union, dead members a dead one. If your  
union is not traveling in the direction you de-  
sire you can not change its course by absenting  
yourself from meetings. The place to make  
complaints against the union and its cause is in  
the union hall, and the member who says, "Oh,  
what's the use," is a poor member and a pessi-  
mist. Don't leave the job to the other fellow.  
Do it yourself.

## -:- Relief for Hatters -:-

In its report to the convention which has so recently been held in San Francisco the executive council of the American Federation of Labor gives a detailed account of the celebrated Danbury hatters' case, covering particularly the last efforts made to save the persecuted hatters from financial disaster through the action of the courts.

The convention voted that each member of organized labor should donate his earnings for the second hour of any one shift worked on Thursday, January 27, 1916, to a fund for the relief of the Danbury Hatters, who are being despoiled of their property by the American Anti-Boycott Association. The executive council was instructed to send out an appeal to all affiliated unions apprising them of the present predicament of the hatters. This money will be used for the benefit of these distressed unionists and is not intended to be given manufac-  
turers or their attorneys. The convention declared the hatters' struggle "was not in vain, for from it comes the enactment into the Clayton law of the principle whose application will remove the menace of the attack that has stripped these hatters of Danbury."

While many labor papers throughout the country were clamoring for the American Federation of Labor to levy an assessment to pay the judgment against the hatters the executive council exercised better judgment and refused to allow the despoilers of these workers to profit through their action in suing. Had an assessment been levied these greedmongers would have recovered the full amount of the judgment, while as it now is they will receive but a portion of it, and the hatters will doubtless be fully reimbursed for their losses through the voluntary contributions of trade unionists.

There is no union but what is benefited by the sacrifices made by the hatters—the ultimate outcome being the Clayton Anti-Trust law—and this voluntary action of the American Federation of Labor convention will be approved by every trades unionist wherever he or she may be, we feel positive and the appeal will be responded to promptly by all.

That the workers of the country will respond readily to this call there can be no doubt. The history of the American labor movement is sufficient warrant for the assertion that a sum sufficient to make good all of the losses on the part of the hatters will be raised through the contribution of one hour's pay on January 27th, the birthday of President Samuel Gompers.

This action will also serve notice on employers that they can not intimidate the organized workers of America through suits for damages, as the costs in the Danbury case must have gone far beyond the amount gained through levying on the savings and the homes of the hatters.

The brave and stubborn fight put up by these trade unionists is deserving of every consideration at the hands of their fellows, and the response should be in proportion to the merits of the case. Remember the date and do your share.

The sum needed is not large, but there is no room in our ranks for shirkers.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The union label as an instrument of progress in the labor movement is without an equal, but it is the demand for it that gives it its potency. Without the demand it can do nothing. It is, therefore, the duty of all trade unionists to demand its presence on all purchases. Do your duty. This is old advice, but it is good advice.

Speaking of aged and ancient newspapers, how is this? "After an uninterrupted career of 142 years," says the "Typographical Journal," the Newburyport (Mass.) 'Herald,' one of the oldest newspapers in the country, has suspended publication. It was started in 1773, and has never missed an edition, it is said. At one time William Lloyd Garrison, the famous abolitionist, was an employee of the paper, serving thereon his apprenticeship as a printer."

A Los Angeles woman, whose husband is an invalid, says she applied for a situation in a certain Los Angeles shoe store. The results of her application are almost inconceivable. She was offered a situation to stand at the show window a few moments looking intently in, and then start inside as though impressed by some bargain displayed in the window. She was to repeat this from 1 to 10 p. m., the employment being for Saturday only, and receive as compensation the munificent sum of one dollar.

Two stowaways were found aboard the Oscar II, after the ship—carrying Henry Ford, his peace emissaries and the fifty-four newspaper and magazine reporters—was far out to sea. One was a messenger boy, a strong advocate of peace, and professedly a great admirer of Ford. The peace promoter immediately arranged to pay his passage. The second boy, when questioned, said he knew nothing of the ship's mission, and had never heard of Ford. He was put to work to earn his passage. Perhaps the boy was properly punished for not knowing Henry the Great Advertiser. Just think of it, after all the spectacular display Ford has made, here was a boy who never heard of him!

The Red Cross Seals have all the significance of the regular Christmas stickers, but that does not begin to tell their story. In addition to a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year greeting, the Red Cross seals typify as nothing else of their kind does the real Christmas spirit of love and sympathy and service for a brotherhood of suffering humanity. They carry a message of helpful interest to forlorn hearts which cannot be directly reached, however much we may be willing. They give expression to the best impulse that comes from the heart of man—that of helpfulness to the unfortunate victims of poverty, misery and distress. They represent a real and potent effort to translate this spirit of helpfulness into efficient service toward alleviating the sorrow and suffering which follow in the train of the great white plague. They give joy alike to the heart of the sender and to the recipient and help to save the life and happiness of some less fortunate brother beyond the personal reach of either who has already or may become the victim of tuberculosis. And tuberculosis is so largely a community sin. Placed on correspondence, Christmas gifts, pay envelopes, they carry at once a glad message, a cherished hope and a sympathy that cannot be misunderstood.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. Peck—I suppose if we should have war you'd remain at home like a coward.

Peck—No one who knows you, my love, would call me a coward if I remained at your side.

"What is your name?" asked a teacher of a youngster.

"George Washington," replied the little boy.

"That is a splendid name," said the teacher. "I suppose you try to be as much like him as possible?"

"I kaint be like him," replied the boy, "because I am him."

The well-beloved Bishop of a certain Southern State is so absent-minded that his family is always apprehensive for his welfare when he is away from home.

Not long ago, while making a journey by rail, the Bishop was unable to find his ticket when the conductor asked for it.

"Never mind, Bishop," said the conductor, who knew him well, "I'll get it on my second round."

However, when the conductor passed through the car again, the ticket was still missing.

"Oh, well, Bishop, it will be all right if you never find it!" the conductor assured him.

"No, it won't, my friend," contradicted the Bishop. "I've got to find that ticket. I want to know where I'm going."

God made man  
Woman makes bread.  
It takes the bread  
That woman makes  
To sustain the man  
That God made,  
But the bread  
That some women make  
Would not sustain any man  
That God ever made.

A certain woman demands instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her little son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house. "But mother"—began John. "John, I told you to shut the trap!" "Yes, but mother"—"John, shut that trap!" "All right, mother if you say so, but"—"John!" Whereupon John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. Two hours later the family gathered for dinner, but Aunt Mary, who was staying with the mother, did not appear. The mother did not have to ask many questions. John answered the first one. "Mother, she is on the roof."—New York "Times."

A busy housewife came into the sitting room with a determined look in her eyes.

"I really shall have to punish those children," she began.

"What have the little beggars been up to now?" asked father, looking up from his newspaper.

"Why, they've made a mess of my sewing-room," explained his wife. "Needles, reels of cotton, scissors—everything has been hidden away in the most unexpected places. It is really exasperating."

Her husband laid down his paper and smiled benignly.

"I did that," he said calmly. Then in answer to a questioning look, he went on: "You tidied up my desk so beautifully the other day, that I thought it only fair to return the compliment. So I tidied up your sewing-room."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### CHILDHOOD.

By Charles Clair Taylor.

Did you ever go back to the days gone by,  
When small troubles caused you to grieve?  
To the days of a mother's lullaby,  
And the land of make-believe?

Did you ever live over the happy hours,  
When your heart sang a joyous refrain,  
And all the world had a rosy hue,  
It will never take on again?

When a little toy sheep delighted your heart,  
And you waited with fear in your soul,  
For "Santa" to come on Christmas eve,  
Down through the chimney hole?

Did you ever go back to the happy days  
Of the past, now long since dead,  
When your highest ambition on earth would be  
A wagon or little green sled?

'Tis a sort of a pleasure to live it again,  
In our minds the mem'ries still burn,  
When we cast aside each trouble,  
In the days that can never return.

A recruiting sergeant at Windsor, Ont., opposite Detroit, was presented with a new problem the other day when a man entered quarters and signified his desire to join the British colors under the auspices of the Canadian Dominion. According to his replies to the usual questions, his father was English and his mother Irish. They had resided in France for a number of years. The applicant was born on the ocean, four days out from France, on a ship flying the Spanish flag and bound for the United States. The recruiting sergeant, puzzled at first, but being a Scotchman, soon recovered his composure and entered the name of the volunteer as an Englishman, because of the place of his birth, on the ground that Britannia rules the waves.—Christian Science Monitor.

### GOOD WILL.

By George Matthew Adams.

The most valuable asset that a business has is its good will, which is, being interpreted, the accumulated trust that the world at large may have put into the business. Good will is also accumulated confidence.

Add to your good will each day.

Perhaps the highest form of good will is found in a big man. Recently in a court of inquiry in order to learn the true value of the New York "World," since the death of its greatest editor and owner, Joseph Pulitzer, Arthur Brisbane, the noted writer and publisher, stated that Mr. Pulitzer easily contributed in good will to the "World," value to the extent of a quarter of a million of dollars yearly!

Add to your good will each day.

Whenever you do a piece of work to such success that you glory in pride over it, at such a time you add to your good will. When you complete a task that everyone expected you to fail in, you add to your good will. Whenever you contribute knowledge or achievement, you add to your good will.

Add to your good will each day.

Good will is character. Good will is honor. Good will is success! Other things may be replaced. But once you lose your good will, you have lost all. Therefore guard and protect it—but fail not to add to it each day.



## American Federation Newsletter

### Eight Hours for Bartenders.

The eight-hour day attracted bartenders in Cheyenne, Wyo., and they began agitating the question. As a result their employers have signed an eight-hour agreement with the Bartenders' Union.

### Asks for Conference.

At Toronto, Canada, organized machinists have asked their employers to confer with them on the question of wages and hours, which these workers insist should be revised.

### Labor Law Opens Schools.

The Pennsylvania superintendent of public schools, Garber, estimates that about 20,000 working children will be returned to school for eight hours a week after January 1st, when the new child labor law, passed by the last legislature, becomes effective.

### P. O. Revenues are Large.

November revenues of the 50 largest post-offices of the country, producing approximately one-half of the postal receipts, show an increase of \$2,033,138, or 17.96 per cent for those offices over November a year ago.

### Revolving Doors Barred.

State Labor Commissioner Urick of Iowa has ruled that revolving doors do not comply with the law requiring that all entrances and exit doors must open outward. He holds that while a revolving door opens outward it does not open the legal way when one is entering.

### Eight-Hour Day April 1st.

At Madison, Wis., striking machinists at the Steidle Machine Company's plant have returned to work. The management has promised an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay after April 1st. The union has increased its membership nearly ten-fold within the past few months.

### Seamen Remember Friend.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has been presented a hand-embossed and engraved copy, in book form, of the resolution passed by the International Seamen's Union, thanking him for his work in behalf of the seamen's law. At their last convention the seamen remembered the efforts of the mine workers' ex-secretary-treasurer.

### Garment Workers Strike.

At Pittsburgh garment workers employed in the Nat Sanger tailor shop are on strike to enforce a 50-hour week, increased wages, sanitary workshops, pay for overtime and recognition of the United Garment Workers' Union. These demands have been agreed to by about 50 other employers.

### Record for R. R. Earnings.

The net earnings of the 187 principal railroads in the country for September, 1915, are far in excess of the earnings for the same month of 1914, says the Interstate Commerce Commission. The net earnings for September, 1915, were \$109,263,653, a net of \$447 per mile, against a net of \$402 per mile in 1914.

### Mackenzie King Under Fire.

W. L. Mackenzie King, right bower for John D. Rockefeller Jr., is a candidate for the House of Commons in an Ontario district, but his political colleagues do not consider that his work with the Rockefeller interests is a vote getter, so they have declared that the ex-minister of labor for Canada give up Rockefeller or Sir Wilfred Laurier, the party leader.

### Iron Workers' Strike Ends.

The Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company, at Valley Falls, near Providence, R. I., has ended a five months' strike by reaching an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The company first imported strikebreakers, but later closed its mills because of unsatisfactory service by these non-unionists.

### Eight-Hour Day March 1st.

At Wilmington, Del., machinists employed by the Hilles & Jones Company have returned to work on a 51-hour week schedule, which will be decreased to 48 hours on March 1st. Nearly 100 bolters-up and helpers employed by the Harlan & Hollingsworth corporation are on strike for 25 and 23 cents an hour, respectively. The strikers are mostly Polish, ignorant of American ways, and have been receiving from 14 to 18 cents an hour for the hardest kind of work.

### How About Wages?

An increase in the price of furniture is necessary, declared speakers at the convention of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association at Grand Rapids. Figures were quoted alleging that lumber had increased 10 per cent, hardware and trimmings 100 to 150 per cent, mirrors 15 per cent and stains 200 per cent. As wage rates in the furniture industry are among the lowest, the speakers made no reference to this cost.

### Will "Reform" Themselves.

"A hot air clearing house" was the term applied by C. D. Resler, farmer, of Chanute, Kans., to a gathering of professors, bankers, editors, conservationists, rural credit and co-operative experts who have been discussing the farmer and his "rights," during the past week. "They have made a patient of the farmer and gathered in Chicago to talk over his ills," said Resler. "And not one single practical farmer has had a chance to throw a word in edgewise for four days. They have talked, talked and talked about reforming everything under the canopy of heaven, and we actual farmers have had to sit here and take it."

### Labor Law Hit in Vital Part.

At Columbus, Ohio, Judge Bigger of the common pleas court has annulled an important section of the workmen's compensation act. The law provides that where employers have not taken out State insurance nor established a relief fund of their own, injured employees have a right to appeal to the State industrial commission or institute action in a court of law. If the commission is appealed to, it can grant the employee a hearing and assess damages as in cases where the State insurance is used. If the employer refuses to pay, the State attorney-general is required to bring suit against him for the award and a penalty of 50 per cent. The State Industrial Commission will contest Judge Bigger's decision.

### Sunday Papers a Necessity.

Sunday newspapers are a public necessity, says the Missouri supreme court in the case of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" against an advertiser who refused to pay a contract on the ground that the publication of a newspaper on Sunday was a violation of the State labor law. The supreme court ruled: "The only question presented for determination is whether the publication of the great daily papers of the country on Sunday is a work of necessity. The great service the press is rendering humanity is performed on Sunday as well as upon Monday or upon any other day of the week, and its beneficence is more potent on the former than on the latter, for the simple reason that the toiling masses have more time to read the papers on

Sunday and, therefore, acquire greater knowledge and information from them on that day than of affairs, where is the court or jury in Christendom which would convict the publishers of the "Post-Dispatch" if indicted for publishing that paper on Sunday? This is the test. Of course, they do not exist and that is because the former would take judicial notice of the fact that such publications are matters of public necessity."

### UNCONQUERED STILL.

Forth from the casemate, on the plain  
Where honor has the world to gain,  
Pour forth and bravely do your part,  
O knight of the unshielded heart,  
Forth and forever forward!

To fall but yet to rise again!  
Captive? ah, still, to honor bright,  
A captive soldier of the right  
Or free and fighting, good wit  
Unconquering but unconquered still.

—R. L. Stevenson.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

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Formerly of 25 Fourth Street  
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3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION ST.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**Industrial Accident Commission**  
UNDERWOOD BUILDING  
525 MARKET STREET



**THE ARIZONA STRIKE.**

To the Members of Organized Labor and the General Public:

Nearly five thousand men employed in the metal mining industry of the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf district of Arizona have been on strike since the 11th of September, 1915. No greater struggle has ever been engaged in in the Southwest. Working men never enlisted in a worthier cause.

The men of every craft and nationality are a unit in waging this strike. The sheriff's office has been used to keep the peace, not to break the strike. The Governor of Arizona, in his Thanksgiving Day proclamation, made the following appeal to the public on behalf of the strikers, and headed a list with a subscription to the strikers' relief fund:

**From the Proclamation of Governor Hunt.**

"In the Clifton-Morenci mining district of Greenlee County, State of Arizona, there exists deplorably a condition whereby nearly 5000 workmen are deprived of employment, and where, consequently, hundreds of families, with their slender savings exhausted, are entering upon the rigorous winter season without any dependable supply of the necessities of life. Words cannot express or picture portray the extreme suffering that even now is baring its cruel visage to the worthy people of this stricken district.

"Pursuant, therefore, to the plain dictates of humanity, I, George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona, do herein proclaim the serious need of food, fuel, and clothing in the Clifton-Morenci district, and do earnestly appeal to the generous people of this State for such contributions of money and supplies as will alleviate suffering and afford means of simple sustenance for penniless families in this time of industrial trouble. All civic and benevolent organizations are especially urged to organize and conduct movements for the gathering and shipment of supplies to the Workmen's Relief Committee, care of the Sheriff of Greenlee County, Clifton, Arizona, to the end that, through ministrations unto those who are afflicted, the spirit of mercy and brotherly love may be exemplified in our citizenship."

And the convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The miners of Morenci, Clifton and Metcalf, Arizona, for the first time in the history of these camps have organized; and

"Whereas, The mining companies issued notices to the men to the effect that they must sever connections with their union and sign a blank form prepared by the mine management to that effect; and

"Whereas, Upon their refusal to so do, they were forced to strike for the right to belong to a labor union; and

"Whereas, For more than two months they have maintained their struggle, as not a wheel is turning, or a man working in any of the three camps, except those authorized to do so by the union; and

"Whereas, The powers of the Governor's office or those of the office of the Sheriff are not being used to demoralize or defeat the strikers, and be it said, to the great credit of the Governor of Arizona and the Sheriff of Greenlee County, that they have zealously guarded the honor and trust placed in their keeping by the people of that State and county; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor gives its indorsement to the strike of the miners and kindred workers of Morenci, Metcalf and Clifton, and that it urges upon the affiliated organizations that whatever assistance be within their power be rendered to the Arizona strikers in this struggle, and sent to F. B. Hocker, treasurer relief committee, Box 511, Clifton, Arizona."

This is a strike in which the contest is square-

ly between the employers and employees. It will be won if the men can be fed.

They are waging a determined struggle for a living wage and decent working conditions. It is a strike which means much to the workers of the Southwest and the entire country. Their cause is yours. Do as you would wish others to do if you were in this strike. Act now. Send all contributions to F. B. Hocker, treasurer relief committee, Box 511, Clifton, Arizona.

Trusting that this appeal will meet with a prompt and generous response from union labor and the general public, we remain,

YOURS IN BEHALF OF STRIKERS' CAUSE,  
Issued by the authority of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners.

ERNEST MILLS,

Sec.-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners.

**ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW.**

The Orpheum road show which opens next Sunday matinee under the direction of Martin Beck will be one of the very best vaudeville entertainments ever presented to the American public. It will be headed by Anna Held. For her present vaudeville tour she includes a number of her celebrated songs taken from her greatest musical comedy hits. Also several new songs. Miss Held's costumes as usual will be a beautiful and costly feature of her act. Mary Shaw will present a one-act play called "The Dickey Bird" which is said to afford her one of the best opportunities she has ever had for the display of her histrionic genius. Roshanara, the only authentic exponent of old Indian and Burmese dances, is making her second American tour in a new repertoire. Stuart Barnes will introduce a ludicrous description of that uncomfortable period in the life of the average man between the time he first sees his ideal girl and his ultimate capitulation to 'er charm. Madame Donald-Ayer, for several seasons prima donna soprano of the Boston Grand Opera Company and who also had the distinction of being soloist with such notable organizations as the New York Symphony Orchestra, the Russian Symphony Orchestra of New York, the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be heard in favorite selections from her splendid repertoire. Staines Tan Bark Comedians include two dogs, an obstinate mule and several perfectly trained and beautiful ponies who defy the law of gravitation. A real novelty in dancing will be presented by The Crisps who are an English importation and a decided acquisition to American vaudeville. They sing and talk as well as dance. Victor Morley and his company in the musical skit "A Regular Army Man" and The Leightons in "The Party of the Second Part" will be the remaining acts.

**THE SCHMIDT TRIAL.**

The trial of Matthew Schmidt still drags along in Los Angeles, the prosecution still introducing testimony which in no way seems to connect the defendant with the crime charged, though the attorneys for the State still insist they are laying a foundation for future testimony in the case.

As during past weeks most of the time is consumed by clashes between the attorneys.

It was attempted to show that the bombs found at the homes of Otis and Zeehandelaar were purchased at the Giant Powder Works by Schmidt.

Thomas Rico, a detective, who had hurled the bomb found at the Otis residence into the street when warned by the ticking of the detonating mechanism, testified concerning the finding of the bomb and the harmless explosion that followed.

There is no indication as to when the prosecution will finish its case, and it is likely the trial will drag on for weeks and perhaps months.

**PREPAREDNESS BUNCOMBE.**

Editor "Labor Clarion."

What question is there more important than war? What question is there more important than a war the people do not want?

We are all quite familiar with reports of this European conflict, this horrible carnage of slaughter was brought about by a few financial business men who were seeking foreign markets, nothing more. Now the people of the United States are face to face with a serious question, whether the congressmen will appropriate a vast amount of money to build a lot of battleships and implements of war to protect (?) "our country." (By the way, Mr. Man, have you got a job?) These gentlemen of Wall street and the Steel Trust have a whole lot of "interest" to protect—they want to be marauders on the high seas, also land grabbers.

We want no foot of alien soil. When President McKinley was in office we took the Philippines. How much are they worth to us? Have they made living any cheaper, or rent any lower? They have helped no one except the office holders and the sugar and tobacco trusts.

If the United States assumes this obligation of \$500,000,000 it will send sky high the prices of everything to staggering figures. The government now pays sixty per cent of its revenues to maintain "our" standing army and navy. Who do you suppose will pay this \$500,000,000 to build more murdering machines? Just one guess.

Preparedness did not keep Europe from war; it will not keep the United States from war. It is high time that some drastic measure were taken to stop this appropriation. I mean the people should let their respective congressmen know that this is a wrong kind of preparedness.

England, as we know, has an immense navy. They can't use it. They have an awful horror of those German mines and don't venture out of English waters.

Why can't the United States protect our shores with mines, at a small cost too? No, they are not going to do that; not on your life. The Steel Trust has a gang of jingoes at Washington urging us to buy armor plate. I imagine there is considerable profit in steel. Are these gentlemen patriotic? Sure, when they see the dollar in sight.

**A VICTIM OF THE SYSTEM.****MOTHERS' PENSIONS PAY.**

"The public should demand that the practice of separating a mother from her children on account of poverty be stopped in every State," said President Bowman of the Kansas conference of charities and corrections. It costs \$4.50 a week per child for schooling, care and maintenance at a State home. The public has to pay this bill—and later bills that might not accrue if the child has a mother's training. But even putting it on the money actually spent, why not do the humane thing and pay this money over to the poor mother who otherwise is competent to rear her child? President Bowman pointed out that a child reared in a State home gets what he termed the "institution" viewpoint. He gets the community idea, but from the wrong angle. The institution child is used to be waited on and provided for. When he does leave the institution he is lost, as a rule, and waits only a chance to be sent back, or to some other place where it will not take any initiative or independent thinking or working on his part to get his daily bread.

One great doctrine everywhere inculcated among men is this—the necessity of cheerful perseverance.—Carlyle.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 10, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

**Roll Call**—Vice-President Brouillet absent; Delegate McCaffery appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Material Teamsters—W. O. Swanson, Dan Dougherty. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Closing Day Committee of the P. P. I. E., thanking Council for assistance in making the day a success. From Bro. Grant Hamilton, representative of the A. F. of L., thanking Council and affiliated unions for courtesies extended him while in San Francisco. From San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, thanking Council for donation of \$10. From the Schmidt and Caplan League, thanking Council for its co-operation in obtaining such a generous donation from the A. F. of L. From the Metal Polishers' International Union, appeal for financial assistance.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, Ohio, relative to the unfair Ahrens-Fox Fire Engine Company of said city.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Society for the advancement of Women in Medicine and Surgery, relative to the Children's Hospital.

**Reports of Unions**—Riggers and Stevedores—Business dull on account of the closing of the Canal; Harbor Commissioners not acting in concord with organized labor. Butchers No. 508—Will place a fine of \$5 upon members patronizing unfair tobacco.

**Label Section**—Minutes filed.

**Executive Committee**—On the resolutions from Hoisting Engineers' Union, relative to the construction of Hetch Hetchy being performed under union conditions, your committee recommends that the Council indorse same and placed in the secretary's hands to follow up; recommendation concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—Moved that the Council indorse the answers submitted by Delegate Johnson, relative to old age and sickness insurance; carried.

**Report of Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention**—Delegate Gallagher made a report of the proceedings of the convention, which was very interesting. Moved that the report be referred to the editor of the "Labor Clarion"; carried.

Moved that the Council take cognizance of the situation now maintaining between the Musicians and the Native Sons' organization, and that all parties in interest be notified to appear before the executive committee Monday evening, December 20th; carried.

Moved that the strike of the Laundry Workers of Stockton be referred to the executive committee; carried.

**Receipts**—Auto Bus Operators, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Stablemen, \$16; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Bakers, \$32; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Garment Workers, \$20; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Bartenders, \$40; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Milkmen, \$8; Box Makers, \$4; Stage Employees, \$8; Material Teamsters, \$24; Tailors, \$32; Steam Engineers, \$24; Upholsterers, \$12; Waitresses, \$28; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Retail Clerks, \$8;

Laundry Drivers, \$16; Milk Drivers, \$20; Blacksmiths and Helpers, \$16; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Sail Makers, \$4; Hatters, \$4; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$24; Chauffeurs, \$12; Janitors, \$12; Boiler Makers, \$24; Cracker Packers, \$12; Label Section, \$19; Convention Fund, \$356; Building Trades Council, \$1157.75. Total receipts, \$2092.75.

**Expenses**—J. M. Campbell, \$255; R. I. Wisler, \$6.25; Gavel, \$2.50; Monticello Steamship Co., \$500; Eagles' Hall Association, \$463; W. E. Priestly, fireworks, \$85; Albert Samuels, \$423.75; J. H. Kruse, \$15.57; Empress Theatre, \$84; San Francisco Sight-Seeing Co., \$370.50; National Decorating Co., \$54; Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; literature, \$1.15; Stenographer, \$27.50; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Joost Hardware Co., \$1.50; Label Section, \$19; San Francisco Hall Association, \$688. Total expenses, \$3066.72.

Council adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Fraternal submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label when making purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Regular Meeting Held December 1st.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President, W. G. Desepte.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

The minutes of the previous meeting approved as read with instruction to secretary to insert the names of those that have addressed the delegates. They are: Miss Daley and Suter, from the Garment Workers; Miss Fitzgerald, International Women's Union Label League; President Andrews of the Tobacco Workers; Chas. R. Chase, representing the Washington State Federation of Labor, and Brothers Frank W. Cotterill and R. L. Brazzle, both from Seattle, Washington, members of Plumbers' Local No. 32, and Building Employees, respectively.

**Bills**—"Labor Clarion" for November, \$1.25; rent for December, \$14; printing billheads and receipts, \$16; cartage for tables and incidentals, \$3.35.

**Reports of Unions**—Bakers No. 24 reported that they will start a lively agitation for their label. Molders reported that there is a sign painter doing business on Haight, near Stanyan street, that is not a union man and does not employ union help. Carpenters No. 1082 reported that Carpenters' Union in Coalinga have placed a fine of \$10 on every article used by their members not bearing the union label. Glove Workers reported that their members in Milwaukee are still out on strike; that the Hanson, Ellsworth & Thayer, and Milwaukee Glove Company products are unfair. Grocery Clerks request to demand their button when purchasing groceries. Cigar Makers reported that although business in their line is booming their members are out of work on account of lack of demand for their label.

Trustees reported favorably on bills and the same were ordered paid.

**New Business**—At this time the chair introduced Brother E. W. A. O'Dell, international organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers, who addressed the Section, dwelling especially on the conditions existing in the shoe industry. A motion to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Agitation Committee to find ways and means to raise funds for the Section was carried, and the following brothers were appointed: Martin, McClain, McColm, Moore and Rockhill.

A motion that the president attend to the matter of getting speakers for the whist party was carried.

Secretary was instructed to take up the matter regarding advertising of labels on score cards with the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The following amendments to the constitution proposed by Delegate Guth were read:

Insert in Article 2, Section 1, after the word

Trustees, "and an executive and agitation committee of ten members."

Strike out Article 4, Section 1. Article 4, Section 1, to read:

The executive and agitation committee of this Section shall consist of ten members and shall include the president, recording and financial secretary, trustees and sergeant-at-arms.

Section 2. The members of the executive and


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MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters for  
MEN AND WOMEN**

**Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade**

### VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

DEMAND  
**PERSONAL LIBERTY**  
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK  
Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,  
As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made



### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
**OVERALLS & PANTS**

UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

**EAGLESON & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Union Made Shirts**

*Our Special*

**Dress Shirts  
worth \$1.50**

**95c**

1118 MARKET STREET  
Opposite 7th St.  
SAN FRANCISCO

Also at Los Angeles and Sacramento



agitation committee shall be elected at the regular election of officers and shall hold office for the term of six months.

Section 3. The executive and agitation committee shall meet weekly and their duty shall be to agitate for the union label, card and button, attend to all business that may come before them during meetings as well as that which is referred to them; but shall not have the power to disburse any money or order any bills paid without so authorized by the Section.

They shall render a written report at each regular meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

### LAW DENIES STRIKE RIGHTS.

The Adelaide, Australia, "Daily Herald," makes sharp answer to the statements of W. H. Phillipps, retiring president of the Employers' Federation of South Australia, who approves the industrial arbitration act which empowers courts to prohibit strikes, and condemns the "preference to unionists" portion of this law. The Labor party is blamed for the latter section which Mr. Phillipps declares to be "the thin end of the coercive wedge which will destroy the great British principle of personal liberty."

The "Daily Herald" assures the employer that the principle of "preference to unionists" was first introduced by a Liberal government in New South Wales and by a Liberal government in the federal parliament.

"All that the Fisher (Labor) ministry has done is to employ it to government work in accordance with the policy which was sanctioned by an overwhelming majority at the federal election last year," says the paper, which makes this further interesting comment on the industrial arbitration act:

"To rob a man of his right to strike, as the industrial arbitration act does, is declared to be 'strictly just' (according to Mr. Phillipps), but to give power to a judge to, in certain rare circumstances, grant preference to men who have the good sense to join a union which will protect their rights is solemnly declared to be the 'thin edge of the wedge which will destroy the great British principle of personal liberty.'"

"To compel a man to work under conditions which he objects to is slavery, but that is what the industrial arbitration act of 1912 does. To some it gives power to go to the arbitration court, to others it does not afford that opportunity, but holds over their heads the punishment of three months' imprisonment if they do what workmen in other parts of the world do—refuse to work in unsatisfactory conditions. And yet this is what Mr. Phillipps describes as 'strictly just.'"

The "Daily Herald" has this to say of the much-discussed "preference to unionists" provision:

"The sober fact is that a judge will only grant preference to unionists if he thinks it will bring about industrial peace."

Absentee ownership is vividly illustrated in the Arizona miners' strike. The price of copper is at present very high, and these mines could be operated at a tremendous profit, but the majority of stock in them is owned by capitalists in Scotland. The British government is collecting a heavy income tax because of the war, and the canny Scots do not desire to pay it. The American stockholders are willing to concede the demands of the miners and resume operations, but the Scots say no. As a result 5000 American miners are subjected to idleness and their families to suffering and misery. When will the people call a halt on this sort of thing?

### JAPS INCREASING.

By William T. Bonsor.

News Letter No. 9 from the California State Board of Health calls attention to the extreme care taken by Japanese in this State to register all births. The News Letter states as follows: "The registration of births seems to be of more interest to Japanese in California than to the white population, for during the year 1914, in proportion to population, three Japanese births were registered with the California State Board of Health to every white birth." Figures from the State Board give 2874 Japanese children as born and registered in California during the year 1914, and 35,513 children born of white parents and registered during the same period. The figure of 35,513 is placed, however, as approximately 90 per cent of the total of white births in the State, owing to the laxity of registration by the white population. In accordance with these figures the total number of children born of white parents in the State during this period would be about 39,500.

The population of California, exclusive of Japanese, is about 2,500,000. Therefore, the birth rate within the 2,500,000 would be .0158. The Japanese population of the State is easily 75,000 although for various reasons there are some who claim a lesser number. Therefore the Japanese birth rate in the State is .0383 plus. U. S. Bulletin No. 127—Bulletin of Census of the Department of Commerce gives the ratio of Japanese male to female population as about seven to one.

In proportion to population the Japanese birth rate is somewhere near three to one. The "picture bride" custom will, at a conservative estimate, permit under present arrangements some 40,000, wives to come from Japan to their respective husbands in California. It must also be taken into consideration that present arrangements permit certain classes of Japanese immigration in addition to the immigration of the parents and children of the male Japanese now here.

We are often told that the Japanese menace in California is imaginary. It is boldly stated that the "gentlemen's agreement" has solved the entire question. Herman the Great, or some other clever magician, might at times delude us for a moment but the above figures, which cannot be successfully contradicted, prove conclusively that under present arrangements the years to come will present a Japanese problem to California the proportions of which can only be realized by a comparison of the ultimate of the figures presented with the economic situation existing today as caused by Japanese competition.

The significance is alarming. Cold, hard statistics prove beyond question whether we are drifting in the inadequate handling of Asiatic immigration and competition. These figures do not take into consideration the Chinese situation which is a part and parcel of the Asiatic problem as a whole.

Unemployment is becoming an ever-increasing problem in the United States. Asiatics are responsible only in so far as their numbers displace the white population. They are never unemployed as their standard of living permits them to undermine the American men and women in the economic or business field. The encroachment of Asiatics into the various walks of life is serious and is becoming more so daily. The proper sort of Asiatic exclusion legislation and adequate facilities for enforcement of same will assist somewhat in the future. The patronizing and employing of white men and women will greatly relieve the situation in the present and future. Think it over.

Culture proposes as its end the carrying of man's nature to its highest perfection, the developing to the full all the capacities of our humanity. If, then, in this view, humanity be contemplated in its totality, and not in some partial side of it, culture must aim at developing our humanity in its Godward aspect, as well as its mundane aspect.—J. C. Shairp.

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UNION-MADE  
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SIXTH and MARKET

Agents  
CARHARTT OVERALLS

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### Demand the Union Label



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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

### The German Savings and Loan Society

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RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.

HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	189,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go—boys—I'll set 'em up to

### OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.



## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178



December, 1915

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
- \*Intertype Machines.
- \*Monotype Machines.
- \*Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
- (7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
- (73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
- (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
- (220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
- (176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
- (39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
- (22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
- (42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
- (179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
- (75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
- (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
- (5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
- (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
- (127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
- (216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
- (150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
- (168) \*\*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
- (23) \*\*Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
- (175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
- (37) Marshall, J. C.....43 Third
- (95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Liedesdorff
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
- (206) \*\*Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome
- (24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
- (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
- (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
- (55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Liedesdorff
- (117) Mullany & Co., George.....2107 Howard
- (208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
- (43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
- (187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
- (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
- (143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....326 Sixth Ave.
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
- (145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
- (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
- (125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (52) \*Stacks & Peterson.....1886 Mission
- (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
- (88) Stewart Printing Co.....312 Chronicle Building
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
- (31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay
- (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
- (138) Wagner Printing Co.....N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
- (35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
- (38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- (36) West End Press.....2385 California
- (106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
- (44) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
- (51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
- (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Liedesdorff
- (222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
- (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
- (233) Gee & Son, R. S.....440 Sansome
- (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
- (225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker
- (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
- (133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbat, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market
- (121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
- (40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
- (123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
- (25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
- (141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
- (209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
- Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
- Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....326 Webster St., Oakland
- Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
- Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- M. & K. Grocery.
- National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- San Francisco "Examiner."
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
- Western Pipe and Steel Company.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Frank J. Smith, formerly superintendent of the California State Printing Plant, and more recently foreman of the San Francisco "Examiner," has taken charge of the New York "Journal and American" composing room. During the last month Smith has been actively engaged in making changes in the working plant. Evidence of what he has already accomplished is seen in an entirely new arrangement of the ad room and in important changes in other places. Much has been accomplished for the comfort and convenience of the men in the matter of widened aisles and improved working facilities. A device, of which Mr. Smith is the inventor, has been partially installed. This invention converts composing frames into imposing tables; makes possible a large increase in available floor space and keeps the compositor from working in front of the racks containing cases of type. An ingenious arrangement serves as a substitute for the composing frame when the compositor desires to set type from any of the cases under the imposing tables. A part of Mr. Smith's invention, now being manufactured at a factory, will hold the working material at each unit, or table, and, in that manner, eliminate to a large extent time lost by the compositor in going about the room after needed material. This part of the invention, when installed, will about complete the temporary layout of the composing room. I say "temporary" for the reason that it is proposed, in the near future, to replace the wooden frames and tables with an all-steel plant modeled after the manner of the temporary plant. The general appearance of the composing room has undergone a magical change for the better. Today the place is much more sanitary than it ever was, and by far the largest and finest composing room to be found in the city. When completed in accordance with Mr. Smith's plans it will be the ideal proposition. Later on the "Union Printer" will publish photographic illustration showing the way the composing room looked before the change and how it looks after the change. The following changes have been made in the foremen: Mr. E. Sanholzer succeeds Mr. Ridenour as foreman, Mr. Robert Gershinsky succeeds Mr. French as assistant foreman, and Mr. Charles Madge succeeds Mr. Hawkins as foreman of the ad room.—New York "Union Printer," December 1, 1915.

A. B. ("King") Cole, formerly employed on the "Evening Post" and well known among newspaper printers in this city, returned last Saturday from Honolulu, where he was employed during the last twelve months. Cole reports that all of the American colony of printers in the islands are prosperous and brings the information that John Mappa, who went to Honolulu several years ago, is now quite independent of the printing business, having made a fortunate investment in sugar plantation stocks.

In a certain village is a cottage, the front door of which must be raised a little to be opened, and for this purpose a hatchet is generally used.

One night a knock was heard at the door and the small son was sent to the door.

"Who's there?" asked the youngster.

"It's me," answered the person outside.

The youngster, knowing the voice, shouted back in a tone that the person outside could hear:

"Oh, mother, it's Mrs. Murphy; get the hatchet."

Mrs. Murphy didn't wait.

Don't be discouraged. It is often the last key in the bunch that opens the lock.—Country Gentleman.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammern—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following members of San Francisco unions died: John Crotty and George Little of the riggers and stevedores, Andrew O. Olsen and Alfred Peterson of the Alaska fishermen, John Dailey of the structural iron workers, Alexander Innes of the boilermakers, Robert Nelson of the carpenters, Louis N. Sale of the painters.

A meeting of the stockholders of the California Co-Operative Meat Company will be held Sunday, December 19th, at 2 o'clock, at 763 Twelfth street, Oakland. Unions holding stock are urged to have representatives present at this important meeting.

Beginning January 1st, the per capita tax on the locals affiliated with the International Typographical Union will be increased from 45 cents to 50 cents per month, the additional 5 cents to be used for extension and improvements of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

The Bartenders' Union will elect officers on December 21st. The polls will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. The candidates are: President, H. Morrison; vice-presidents, B. Altschul, G. Pfeil; secretary, Dan Regan; treasurer, J. L. Nolan; business agents, F. Plate, A. Condrotte, P. Barling, J. Martin; guardians, G. Bowman, H. Flatman; trustees, M. Skierka, H. Dietsch, J. Harrie, G. Pfeil, B. Altschul, S. Goldstein; delegates to local joint executive board, H. Morrison, W. Steinkamp, Dan Regan; to Labor Council, A. Condrotte, P. Barling, F. Plate, I. Martin, M. Skierka, Dan Regan, A. Zimmerman, W. Steinkamp, T. Murphy, H. Morrison; to convention of California State Federation of Labor, A. Zimmerman; sergeant-at-arms, W. Steinkamp; physicians, J. Gunville, W. G. Harder, Glover Wilcox, Otto Laist and Albert S. Adler.

The local union of barbers is in receipt of communications telling of a scarcity of barbers in Pittsburgh and other Eastern cities. The demand for first-class barbers in the East, it is said, is far greater than the supply. While a number of barbers are unemployed in San Francisco, Secretary Baker says that the number is not as great as it was a year ago at this time. The election of officers will take place next Monday night at 8 o'clock. The candidates are: President, O. E. Freeman, C. L. Newcomb; vice-president, I. Less, Fred Smith; corresponding and financial secretary, Roe H. Baker; recorder, Joe Ducoing; treasurer, Dan Tattenham; guide, Morris Barron, George Borges; guardian, George Adrian, John Bloom; business agents, James Koters, George Price, Stanley Roman; finance committee, E. Goetz, G. Jacobs, J. Randell, O. Schulke; delegates to Labor Council, R. Baker, E. Goetz, G. Jacobs, I. Less, C. Newcomb, O. Schulke, F. Smith and D. Tattenham.

Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 401 has elected the following officers and delegates for the ensuing term: President, F. A. O'Brien; vice-presidents, I. Sena and D. R. Martin; recorder, G. A. King; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Levy; guide, J. A. London; inner guard, H. E. Chick; outer guard, J. A. Jacobs; trustee, Samuel Abrams; delegates to the Labor Council, F. A. O'Brien, H. Cantrowith and A. W. Brouillet; delegates to the label section, M. E. Murphy and J. P. Griffin; delegates to the district convention, F. A. O'Brien, J. P. Griffin, G. A. King, E. A. Levy, H. Cantrowith, E. Caple, H. Fleishman, I. Sena and J. Jacobs. Union shoe stores will open their stores evenings for the holiday trade, beginning Monday, December 18th, giving the people one week in which to do Christmas shopping.



# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

## UNION SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—  
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST  
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at  
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the  
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD

Store  
Open  
Saturday  
Evenings

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
825 MARKET ST. 825

San  
Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Last Saturday night the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union held its thirteenth annual dance and dinner in the Labor Temple. These affairs have become so popular with those fortunate enough to receive invitations to them that they look forward to them with impatient longing for the coming of the eventful day. The affair last Saturday evening was largely attended and highly enjoyed, even surpassing, if that be possible, previous occasions. The officers and committees having charge of arrangements are being showered with congratulations for the able manner in which their work was done.

Boilermakers' Union No. 6 has elected the following officers: President, John Kane; vice-president, B. Smith; financial and corresponding secretary, G. J. Sheridan; treasurer, F. Kennedy; trustees, M. J. McGuire, W. Anderson, J. McPhillips, J. Wilson; delegate to Labor Council, John Kane, M. J. McGuire, W. Anderson, V. J. O'Leary, W. Bowser; Iron Trades Council, W. Angell, P. O. Halleren, B. Dussy, J. Hannigan, M. McKeown, J. McPhillips. The election of a business agent at a special called meeting last Thursday evening resulted as follows: V. J. O'Leary 81, McKeown 42, Dussy 33, Bowser 18.

Dr. Margaret Mahoney addressed the Labor Council last Friday night and asked the assistance of the Council in preserving the Children's Hospital for the purpose for which it was founded. "There is a movement on foot to divert the purposes of the Children's Hospital, by having it affiliate with the University of California," said Dr. Mahoney. "If this takes place the Children's Hospital, one of the old established institutions of San Francisco, instead of being a place for the care of sick children will be turned into a hospital of clinical experiments, using the children as material. Up to this time the children have been under the care of graduate physicians. Today they are teaching material for students." The matter was referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

Fifty crews have been taken from service on the Municipal Street Railways as a result of the closing of the Exposition, and the running schedules of six of the eight lines have been cut down to comply with reduced traffic demands.

The only line actually discontinued is the "D" blue line route, turning from Van Ness avenue west in Chestnut street. The "D" red line cars will continue to run from Van Ness avenue in Vallejo, Franklin, Union, Steiner, Greenwich and Scott streets, returning over the same route. Superintendent Cashin has announced that the "J" line, running from the Ferry out Columbus avenue to Van Ness avenue and thence along Chestnut street to Scott street, will be continued so long as it will pay operating expenses.

The Journeyman Barbers' Union presented a handsome gift to President S. Roman at its last meeting.

Delegate Doyle of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union complained to the Labor Council that the water front unions had been unable to obtain any satisfactory reply to repeated requests upon the Harbor Commission to unionize the employees of that State department. He stated that the City Front Federation recently instructed its secretary to write Governor Johnson, urging him to use his efforts to have the Harbor Board comply with this demand.

A compromise wage scale and working agreement with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company has been submitted to a referendum vote of forty-six electrical workers' unions on the Pacific Coast, whose members are employed by that corporation. The proposed agreement provides for improved conditions of work at prevailing rates of wages. It includes electrical workers employed by that company in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, New Mexico, Arizona and Idaho.

The Steam Laundry Workers' Union has assessed its members 10 cents each for the benefit of the laundry workers of Stockton who are now on strike in that city, purchased \$25 worth of tickets for a ball to be given for the benefit of the strikers, and offered additional pecuniary aid provided the executive board of the international union will contribute a certain amount payable on four consecutive Mondays. James Brock, president of the Steam Laundry Workers' International Union, who has assumed charge of the Stockton strike, addressed the union.

### IMPORTANT.

Oakland, Cal., December 8, 1915.

To Members of California Co-Operative Meat Co.—Greeting:

The regular meeting will be held Sunday, December 19, 1915, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Building Trades headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, between Brush and West streets, Oakland, California.

N. B.—This card will be collected, to check with name to act in accordance with Article 11, Section 7, By-Laws.

Sec. 7. Any member who fails to furnish his post-office address, or fails to be present either in person or by voting letter, at a regular or special meeting of the shareholders of the company, for a period of five years, shall forfeit his membership.

N. B.—Return or bring this card with correct address—No letters.

N. B.—If you have any 25c coupon issues please return same for redemption. Yours respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN, President and Manager.  
T. DANERI, Secretary.

### HOW TO USE RED CROSS SEALS.

Red Cross Seals should, in accordance with Order No. 5020 of the Postoffice Department, "be affixed to the reverse side of domestic mail matter" and not on the address side of any letters or packages that are going through the mail. They may be placed anywhere on matter going by express. As many seals may be used on the back of a letter or package as may be desired. Care should be exercised in sending merchandise through the mails not to place seals over the strings with which the package is tied, since this closes the package against inspection and subjects it to first-class postage rates. Users of Red Cross Seals are cautioned against indiscriminate use on foreign mail. Red Cross Seals in normal times may be used on the reverse side of mail matter sent to Austria, Germany, Great Britain and most of the British colonies, except India and Australia. Guatemala, Uruguay and Portugal refuse to admit mail bearing non-postage stamps. Certain European countries will return to the sender any mail bearing Red Cross Seals on the address side. Mail addressed to any of the belligerent countries in Europe should not bear Red Cross Seals on the address side. Red Cross Seals may be used on the face of checks, bills, on legal documents and on any commercial paper. The Christmas Seals are not good for postage. They will not carry any mail matter, but any kind of mail matter will carry them.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

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NOTE—To test the advertising value of the CLARION we will give a 10% discount to any one bringing this "ad" and showing their UNION CARD.